Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison*.——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 22, 1842. { NUMBER 50.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for Febuary, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	MOON'S PHASES.	
22 Tuesday,	6 30	5 29		D. H. M.
23 Wednesday,	6 29	5 30	Last Quarter,	2 4 51 M.
24 Thursday,	6 27	5 31	New Moon	10 6 20 M.
25 Friday,	6 26	5 33	First Quarter,	18 6 6 M.
26 Saturday,	6 25	5 34	Full Moon,	24 10 41 E.
27 Sunday,	6 24	5 35		
28 Monday.	6 23	5 36		

Dr. Pinckney C. Caldwell

WOULD inform such of his friends as desire his professional services, that he has removed his Office to Mr. Johnson's brick house, two doors above the "Carolina Inn," where he may be found at all times, unless necessarily absent.

Charlotte, February 8, 1842. 48...F

Dr. Thomas Harris

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of this Village, and of the surrounding country, that he still continues the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE as formerly, where he will attend to all applications in his profession, with punctuality. He may always be found at his Shop, opposite Colonel Alexander's Hotel.

☞ All persons indebted to him by book account, are particularly requested to close them between now and the February Court, by cash or note, as his books must positively be closed. Those who do not comply with this notice must cast no reflections, should they have to settle with an officer.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. tc

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves in the above business, under the firm of GRAHAM & JAMISON, tender their services to the public in the house west of Irwin's corner, and formerly occupied as an Apothecary Store. They feel confident that they will be able to give general satisfaction.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

A. GRAHAM,
D. JAMISON.

Charlotte, Feb. 3, 1842. 48...F

A few Good Things Yet,

AND

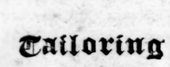
More Expected.

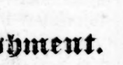
THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y





JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice. Oders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

"*Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.*"...John Quincy Adams presenting a petition for a dissolution of the Union....Marshall proposing resolutions of censure, and Wise supporting them.

The Democratic Convention.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between LOUIS D. HENRY, Esq., the nominee of the recent Democratic State Convention assembled at Raleigh, and the Committee appointed to inform him of his nomination.

RALEIGH. January 11, 1842.

LOUIS D. HENRY, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: We have been appointed a Committee, by the Democratic Convention now sitting in this place, to enclose to you a copy of its proceedings, and to ask your particular attention to the Resolution nominating you as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the ensuing election. It affords us sincere pleasure to be the organ through whom this communication is made, and to accompany it with the assurance, that the nomination was unanimous and enthusiastic, and we hope it will suit your convenience, at an early day, to make known to us your acceptance of a trust which the Democrats of North Carolina have committed to you, with perfect confidence in your eminent abilities to discharge it.

With great respect we are your fellow-citizens,

HENRY FITTS, SR.
JOSEPH ALLISON,
WILLIAM G. JONES,
EDWARD McCALLUM,
THOMAS J. HICKS,
JOSIAH O. WATSON,
THOMAS W. GRAVES,
GIDEON GLENN,
WYATT MOYE.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 21, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication announcing to me, on behalf of the Convention assembled in the city of Raleigh on the 10th instant, that I had been unanimously nominated by that Convention as the candidate of the Democratic Party "for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina," has been received; and I regret that a temporary indisposition has prevented me from giving it an earlier reply. So strong a manifestation of the confidence of my fellow-citizens from every part of the State, fills my bosom with the deepest emotions of gratitude, and places me under obligations to them, which, I fear, I never shall be able to repay.

The exalted motives of patriotism that called together, at this inclement season of the year, at so great a distance from their homes, such a large Convention of *Planters*, *Farmers*, and *Mechanics*—truly representing the great industrial and agricultural classes of our population, sent forth by the spontaneous movements of the People in their primary meetings prompted by the distress and embarrassment brought upon the country by the misrule of the Whig party—that Convention too, in its action, influenced by *no leaders*, or *aspiring politicians*, but proceeding under the dictates of their own judgement, and zealously resolved upon the good of their suffering country—*all these considerations*, united with my ardent devotion to the cause of Democracy, and admiration of its principles, and the deep impression that our common country is bleeding under wounds inflicted by infatuated party leaders, have determined me to accept the honored banner of my party, and to bear it with my best ability, incompatible as I know it is, with my feeble health, and the retired habits of my life, *trusting under Providence*, to the justice of our cause, and to the zealous co-operation o every Democrat, *who loves his principles for the sake of his country.*

What I have to say to you, gentlemen, and through you to my fellow-citizens, shall be said *freely and boldly*, but with perfect respect for other men's opinions, knowing that there are honorable men in both parties. My position dictates it—the cause of truth and fair dealing demand that *no concealment should be practiced upon the people.* It was by a contrary course that the whig leaders got into power; had their hand been openly shewn to the people, it would have excluded them from the public confidence.

"Change! change!! change!!! Things can't be worse," was the cry of Mr. Webster and the Whig leaders, in the year 1840. By charges the most unscrupulous, against Mr. Van Buren's administration—by unholy appeals to the passions of the people, and by deceitful promises of reform, the Government of the country was changed, and that party put into power. How that change has resulted, might have been foreseen from the *wicked means* contrived to effect it. What it is, the wrongs and distresses of the country every where make manifest. Things have grown worse beyond *all comparison!* The disasters and ruin of centuries, by the baleful influence of this ruling power, have been compressed into the fatal—the ever memorable year—the Whig year, 1841! when the Whig leaders, infatuated with power—faithless to their solemn pledges and promises, proposed no good, but contrived every mischievous measure that could aggravate the sufferings, and mock the calamities of a people they had *most cruelly deceived.*

They have brought the affairs of the country to a dangerous crisis—too serious for them now to dare to deride the public sufferings by midnight debaucheries and drunken processions; *when* the people must take the affairs of the country into their own hands, by dismissing from their service, these unprofitable servants, who have practised extravagance where they promised economy—imposed taxes and a public debt, where they promised relief—proscribed democrats for opinion's sake, where they promised toleration—are planning a paper-making, corrupting U. S. Bank, when they promised a sound currency—have produced hard times and low prices, when they promised good times and high prices—in fine, who having quarrelled and separated into two parties, from an avowed distrust of each others' honesty and sincerity (shamelessly bruited to the world) have sunk *the credit of the Government in the dust.* The Secretary of the Treasury announces to Congress the astounding fact, that the Treasury is bankrupt, and that he cannot borrow money upon the faith of the Federal Government—the country has lost all confidence in the honesty and ability of these men to conduct its affairs! Whoever beheld such a state of things before? The Federeal Government, and the States overwhelmed with a debt of between two and thee hundred millions; in a time of peace, their credit dishonored, and not able to borrow a dollar to meet the pressing exigencies of the country. How appalling would be the crisis were the country suddenly plunged into a war with England! when the alternative would seem to be, to starve under the heavy hand of taxation, to die by the sword, or yield up ignominiously the liberties of the country.

To trace these effects to their true causes, has now become a duty which must not be pretermitted.

CAUSES.

The primary and remote causes, I believe, will be found in the vicious action of the Banking system—the secondary and more immediate causes, in the corrupt confederacy between the great leaders of the Whig party and the United States Bank, with the affiliated local Banks, to effect a recharter of the former, and to *tear down the Administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren.*

I avow myself opposed to a latitudinous construction of the Federal Constitution. I think the Federal Government ought never to assume a doubtful power; and where a power may be wanted, to rely upon the people to give it, after the manner provided in the Constitution itself.

Herein consisted the fatal error of the Federal party, which having failed in the Convention of 1789 to model the Government to suit its own notions, sought by the subtleties of construction to derive powers to it, which the people had not granted. Thus, instead of strengthening the administration of the Government, by attaching to it *the confidence of the people*, it weakened it *by exciting their distrust and opposition.* Through this dangerous breach have entered the greatest ills that ever afflicted this country, and whose bitter fruits we are now tasting. The riper experience, reflection, and closer observation of my manhood, under the numerous lights, sifting discussions, and practical tests afforded by the age, have brought my mind to these conclusions—nor can I doubt, that should the principles of liberty which sustain this GLORIOUS UNION, ever be dangerously assailed, their refuge will be found within the *ramparts of the States*, where their altar-fires are ever kept burning in the hearts of the people, by the love for them which is inspired by the daily and familiar discharge of the duties of *self-government.*

UNITED STATES BANK.

The great and good men who framed the Federal Constitution, had been taught by sad experience the evils of a paper currency. Its course for nearly a century before, both in Europe and America, had been attended with the same disasters to trade and industry.

Instructed by the will of a people whose wisdom and virtue had been purified by the fires of the Revolution, they ordained in the Federal Constitution that *coin, and hard money*, should be the federal currency, and *only standard of value.* The experience of all men, in all ages, and the regulations of Providence in the affairs of men, have given us no other *stable* measure of value, by which balances can be settled between nations, States, and communities, and confidence given to trade, without which it will languish, or periodically break forth into ruinous expansions and contractions. That execrable paper-making machine, the United States Bank, was the primal sin against the Constitution, and like the sin of Cain, the Bank has sunk under the *doom* of perpetual infamy, as the scourge and perplexity of nations.

The history of this Institution will be useful at this time, as shewing that such an institution, or any like Government Bank, can never furnish a uniform currency of permanent value, nor regulate the exchanges; and that it can always wield a power dangerous to the freedom, and to the morals of the country, and that the Government can be administered without it.

The late Bank of the United States went into operation in the year 1817, and in 18 months afterwards, July, 1818, it was on the eve of bankruptcy, with but a few thousand dollars on hand, and many millions of notes in circulation. So disgusting, fraudulent, and ruinous, had been its management, within that short period, that a resolution was introduced into Congress to repeal the charter, in 1819, which was supported by Gen. Harrison. These facts may be seen at length in the proceedings of Congress in 1819 and 1820, and in the report of its President, Mr. Cheves, in 1822-'23. During that 18 months it had made large loans in Europe, which ultimately raised the price of exchange against this country. Instead of checking gradually, by a prudent course of discounts, the tendency of the local Banks to excessive issues of paper money, like a *bold leader*, it headed the phalanx of State Banks, and plunged the country into every excess of debt, speculation, extravagance and luxury. The natural consequence followed, and in the spring of 1819, the bubble burst in the South; all the Banks suspended payment, and the people woke up as from a dream, and beheld all around them distress and ruin. Property sunk 50 per cent. or more, in value, and in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, it was estimated that fifty thousand laboring men and women were wandering about the streets in search of food and work. The notes of our North Carolina Banks were quoted in Baltimore at a discount of 25 per cent., and the exchanges between the United States and Europe were ruinously high.

A CHANGE of policy takes place in the management of the Bank, from this time to the time General Jackson is about to be made our President. *Mark it well as you go along!* Orders issued from Philadelphia to all the southern Branches, not to issue their notes when exchange was against them, and to replenish their vaults by draughts of specie from the State Banks, which was shipped to the North; thus depriving the South of its own notes, which had been promised as a currency, crippling our own Banks, and raising the exchange against the citizens of the State, when they could least bear it. This pressure of the United States Bank upon our local Banks, continued for nearly ten years, until, finally, in the years 1827-28 and '29, every Bank in the State was broken down. Had the U. S. Bank furnished the currency and exchange it promised when chartered, our sufferings would have been greatly alleviated; on the contrary, however, it deprived us of the best we had, and refused to furnish a substitute. Twelve years of its charter had now rolled out, and the paper exchanges during all that time, between North Carolina and the North, averaged 5 a 6 per cent; this as a tax upon the consumer, amount in that period to many millions. The years 1827-28, '29, spread a deep gloom over the State. The Banks ruined—their notes discredited out of the State—exchanges, scarcely to be had, and when so, very high—prices of produce and labor thurst down—property could only be sold at the greatest sacrifice, and instances were known, of cotton being purchased in Fayetteville, at 6 cents a pound, shipped to Europe for a market, and there sold at a loss to the owner.

ANOTHER CHANGE takes place. General Jackson was made President in 1829; the charter of the Bank was to expire in a few years, unless Congress should renew it. The President felt it to be his solemn duty, in his first Message, to call the attention of Congress to the past course of this Bank, preparatory to its application for a renewal of its charter. This, Nicholas Biddle viewed as great presumption; that a republican, President should dare to question, *in the course of his sworn duty*, the immaculate purity and wisdom of the Bank. The Bank had now become rich with the specie spoils derived from the State Banks; it had grown strong by a long course of severe contraction, and resolved, in the insolence of its power, *to crush the President.* Its policy was to make favor with the people; accordingly it commenced a course of rapid expansion of its notes and discounts—made loans to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 in a short period, to members of Congress—bought up Editors and Presses, to advocate its recharter—got the people every where in debt to it, and by issuing largely its branch checks at the South, reduced the price of exchange. Thus, as if by magic, sprung up suddenly a state of brilliant prosperity! But all was false and hollow! The people were steeped in debt to the Bank, and the country in debt to Europe, as will appear by the great excess of imports over exports, in the years 1831 and '32. It was during this state of deceitful prosperity, whilst all appeared favorable, that the Bank pressed upon Congress its suit for a recharter. Congress granted it; for too many of is members were accommodated by the Bank with immence loans; but General Jackson was the man of the people—he was true to their interest—he voted the bill, and in the fall of that year was triumphantly re-elected by the People.

ANOTHER CHANGE TAKES PLACE: The Bank having failed to accomplish its purpose by golden favors, now resolved to effect it by operating through the *fears and distresses of the People.* It therefore, in the years 1833 and '34, commenced a sudden and violent contraction of its issues and loans—spreading desolation and ruin with a bold hand, every where—the country trembled under the shock as of an earthquake—Congress was in session—the wailings of the people arose upon the air, like the cries of the Innocents under the persecution of Herod—the Bank orators in Congress set up the panic cry, and the whig newspapers re-echoed it, that *General Jackson must be crucified, and the Bank rechartered.* This was the memorable panic session of 1833 and '34.

Congress adjourned in the summer of 1834, without rechartering the Bank. Its *golden showers and panic distresses* had failed of their effect, and the Bank, *desperately crippled with debt*, in fact rendered bankrupt by its own wicked policy, fell back upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter, for the purpose of keeping its capital together, and preparing for another onset. The charter was procured by sheer bribery, practised upon a sufficient number of the members of the Senate to turn a majority in its favor.

ANOTHER CHANGE TAKES PLACE: The Bank, with enlarged powers under its new charter, having since the summer of 1832 contracted immense debts in Eurupe, to repair its losses, now plays the part of a desperate gambler. It got up a spirit of wild speculation in the public lands—in the cotton, beef and flour markets—stimulated the States and corporations to visionary schemes of internal improvement, by granting them facilities in obtaining money, thus getting the States and corporations in debt, *for the purpose of procuring their bonds.* It entered largely as a speculator in the cotton and stock markets. With the State Bonds, public stocks and cotton, it kept up its credit, and obtained new loans in Europe, to aid which, it established the Jaudon Agency in England, under the *insolent pretence* of protecting American interest and credit. It issued, fraudulently, the defunct notes of its original charter, called resurrection notes—the State Banks discounted upon these as upon specie, thus piling paper upon paper—speculation raged like the wild fires of the prairie, and men lost their senses in the *day dreams of getting rich by millions.* As a natural consequence of making money too plenty, the imports swelled to an unprecedented amount, shewing our increasing indebtedness to Eurupe. The *bubble* of paper credit again burst in the spring of 1837. The U. S. Bank was the first to suspend, and the State Banks followed its example. Failures took place in one week to the amount of 20 millions—down went the price of lands, labor and produce, and up went the price of exchange. The Banks held at this time, about 30 millions of the public money, which they refused to pay—thereby embarrassed the Federal Treasury and humbled the Government at their feet. The President in this dreadful emergency, called Congress together in September, 1837, and recommended the Sub-Treasury, or a separation of the affairs of Bank and State. This measure failed, however, because Bank influence had disaffected a few unsound members of the Democratic party, who formed a separate party under the name of *Conservatives.*

Congress passed a law, however, granting several years indulgence to the Banks and merchants, and under Mr. Woodbury's skilful management of the Treasury, some of the local Banks resumed payment, but the United States Bank, which was the last to resume, put off resumption until August, 1838. Resumption created a temporary revival of business, and a false hope of better times—but it was now too late to wield this *rotten mass of overgrown credit.* The people were all in debt,—the merchants indebt hundreds of millions to Europe for the excessive importations of former years—the Banks, Internal Improvement corporations, and the States, were indebted two hundred millions more. In October, 1839, the U. S. Bank led off with another suspension,—all the State Banks followed, and in a few short months, *this mass of superincumbent debt, fell with a mighty crash upon the people, under the weight of which they have been groaning, and will continue to groan for years to come.* The Whig leaders took advantage of this state of public distress, raised a false clamor against Mr. Van Buren's administration as the cause of this ruin—made lavish promises of reform—maddened the public mind by angry appeals to the passions and imaginations of the people, and by means *most foul* expelled the Democrats from power in 1840.

But the sure blow of avenging Justice was at hand! The ever memorable year 1841, soon arrived! Scarcely had the party grasped the cup of intoxicating power, than it was dashed from their lips. Their Bank failed—their President died—the abhorrent measures of the extra session, for the first time brought forth, rent them in twain—the President's house was surrounded by a mob—the Cabinet dissolved under the avowed plea, that there was not honesty and good faith enough in the Government to conduct its affairs—and the year closed by the disclosures of the *conscience stricken Glentworth!* Surely! surely!! this was none other than the hand of Providence!!

A Bank of the United States renders the paper money system a dangerous engine to the liberties of the country. With its large capital, it can always make the local Banks subservient to it, because it can cripple or crush them at its pleasure. As a great leader or head, it can organise the Banks into a regular army, garrisoned every where through the United States, and ready to act as *one body*, wherever there is a necessity; combining with these all that numerous class of men in our Towns and Cities, who depend upon the Banks for their business and daily bread. This vast money power drilled and disciplined for years, concocting its plans in secret conclaves—making money plenty or scarce—prices high or low—the value of all property uncertain—united with a large political party—the whole stimulated and defended by a well paid corps of Editors and Orators, *must be attended with danger, and must fill with apprehension the heart of the patriot.* It will be recollected that the Whigs have generally had the direction of the Banks, during the whole period of our monetary embarrassments—that they have used and abused them to suit their party purposes—that the U. S. Bank was used as the especial engine of that party to influence the elections, the press and legislative bodies—that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster and the leading Whig orators and presses throughout the country, have for the last ten years, been recommending, encouraging and defending this Bank, and above all, stimulating its ruthless attacks upon the Democratic administrations of General Jackson and Martin Van Buren, because of their opposition to its recharter. It will be also recollected, that the course of the Whig party during those administrations, was opposition to every measure, *right or wrong. Condemning every thing and proposing nothing.* Instead of employing their talents like patriots, to aid the Government in promoting the welfare of the people, they concentrated all their energies in the most powerful efforts to clog the wheels of Government, and embarrass the affairs of the Nation. Thus hoping by *confusion and distraction*, to triumph as a party, by laying the Government palsied and disgraced at their feet. *On this Whig party, through its leaders, and the Banking System, then, must rest the responsibility of the distresses and embarrassments that have fallen upon the Federal Government, the States and the People.*

This history of the United States Bank establishes the propositions I set out to prove: 1st, That it never did furnish a uniform currency of fixed value. 2d, That it never did regulate the exchanges; on the contrary that it deranged both, during the twenty years of its charter, save about the years 1830, '31 and '32, when it was dispensing favors to purchase a recharter. The country then had just come out of a ten years' siege of Bank contraction, and like thirsty ground, absorbed freely the first rain;—true however to the instincts of the paper system, the Bank showered too copiously, and finally drowned the crop of apparent prosperity which had sprung up under its influence.—3d, That the Federal Treasury may be managed without a Bank, as was proved during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, when the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodbury, conducted its affairs skilfully, through a period of the greatest embarrassment, at a time the Banks had suspended, and were withholding about 30 millions of the Government money.—4th, That such a Bank is a dangerous engine of political power.

The first and greatest error was in departing from the standard of a *sound metallic currency*.—the people, by the Federal Constitution, entrusted that to Congress—but Congress in an evil hour gave all power to the Bank. The Constitution said it should be gold and silver—the Bank said it should be paper. The Federal Government may coin money—but the Banks drive it out of the country by issuing their paper, and when it is gone, the paper is worthless.

Ours is a *hard money* Government; so said Mr. Jefferson, so said the venerable Mr. Macon, and so said the great Federal Whig oracle, Mr. Webster, in his speeches in Congress in the year 1816. I here quote from them:

"No Nation had a better currency than the United States. There was no nation which had guarded its currency with more care; for the framers of the Constitution, and those who enacted the early statutes on the subject were hard money men.—They had felt and duly appreciated the evils of a paper medium; they therefore sedulously guarded the currency of the United States of a debasement. The legal currency of the United States was gold and silver coin; this was a subject in regard to which Congress had run into no folly. * * Gold and silver currency was the law of the land at home, and the law of the world abroad; there could in the present condition of the world, be no other currency."

Again, speaking of the character of the paper currency, he says:

"Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none is so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. It is the most perfect expedient ever invented for fertilizing the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the community, compared with fraudulent currencies, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded, for our instruction enough, and more than enough, of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degra-

ded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government."

No language of mine could give force or impression to this vivid picture of the evils of a paper system. In candor, I admit, that all parties have at timesbeen in error on this subject. But the Whig leaders have adhered to the system in spite of experience, against the lights of the age, and adopted it, to *rule the country*. The system must be *reformed*. Its frequent and violent fluctuations are not only ruinous to all regular industry and enterprise, to the trade and business of the country—but it engenders pride, luxury, extravagance, frauds and villainies of the worst kind. It threatens in fine, to undermine the social fabric of private morals and of public virtue.

The Banks must be made to redeem their notes, —because the law and public faith demand it, because it will reduce the exchanges, which, like the Tariff, operates as a heavy tax upon the people of this State, and because it will revive trade by imparting confidence to business transactions. An argument I know is sometimes used by Bank partizans, like this: that if you compel the Banks to redeem their notes, they will distress the people by pressing the collection of their debts. This argument is both *false and insulting to a free people*. It is *false*, because, the Banks are always the first to take the alarm, to begin the pressure,—and *they keep it up any how*, and at a time when the people can least bear it. It is *insulting*, because it is a threat of the creature to the creator, of the servant to his master. Again, why should a majority of the people, and the whole business of the country, be taxed and suspended, because a minority may be indebted to the Banks? It is an argument that will justify the Banks in forming a confederacy of *perpetual suspension*. A familiar example will show the people how they are taxed by a depreciated currency:

BANK TAX AND TARIFF TAX.

On 1 yard of cloth which costs in England		$2 00
Estimated charges of shipment to New York, freight, insurance, exchange, 10 per cent.,		20
		2 20
Duty at 20 per cent.,		44
		2 64
Importer's and Jobber's profit, say 25 per cent.,		66
		3 30
Discount on North Carolina money, 5 per cent.		16½
		3 46½
N. Carolina Merchant's, profit say 25 per cent.,		86½
Cost to Farmer		$4 33
The Tariff tax is		$0 44
New York merchant's profit on same		11
Discount on N. Carolina money		16½
N. Carolina Merchant's profit on same		18
		89½

Thus, the consumer pays eighty-nine and a half cents Bank and Tariff tax, upon the small sum of two dollars. Now the tax upon land is "six cents upon every hundred dollars value thereof." But, according to the above table, the amount of tax we pay by an irredeemable paper currency and the Tariff is about $45 upon every hundred dollars of value of the necessaries of life, imported and consumed by the people of this State. This is *enormous and ruinous* at a time when the farmer gets but $4 for his pork and the mechanics and laboring classes can scarcely find employment. To make this subject more plain: We all know that our imports are purchased with our exports. Whenever, from bad crops, or other causes, the former are larger than the latter, we get in debt to New York, or the place from whence we import. This debt is called the balance of trade, which is then against us. Our only means to pay this debt is by specie or paper. If we had the specie, which is real exchange, it could be transported at an expense of about one half of one per cent.—but the Banks drive out the specie, or lock it up, and say, you shall take their paper promises. These paper promises will only be received abroad, at a discount of 5 or 6 per cent.; and thus we are taxed, 5 1-2 per cent. by a depreciated paper currency; which could be saved or avoided by a currency, truly based on *specie*. Precisely in the same degree that Bank paper depreciates, the taxes upon the community increase, on the consumption of the necessaries of life, imported. The people too, are little aware of the tremendous danger which is constantly impending over them, from the liability of *the present paper system* to a sudden explosion. The Bank notes now circulating among the people through the State, I estimate to amount to between three and four millions. Suppose the Banks, six or seven in number, which issued these notes, were to fail, caused either by fire, a public enemy, robbery, bad management, or any other cause; *in one moment*, as if by a blast from Heaven, the Bank notes in every body's hands would be *worthless*.—Had specie been in the pockets of the people, in stead of these notes, this calamity never could have befallen them. Within the last thirty years, it may be estimated, that three or four hundred Banks have failed—indebted by their notes to the people, who held them, two or three hundred millions; here was a loss of so much labor of the country---of capital, forever sunk, and which is now felt in the distress of the country. Again, estimate the Bank notes in circulation in this State, to be four millions of dollars; the loss on this, at 5 1-2 per cent. for depreciation, would be two hundred and twenty thousand dollars. This is an annual tax upon the people of the State, although in such an indirect and insidious form, that they do not perceive it, and is nearly three times greater than they pay to support the State Government.

On the subject of the Banks, *I speak right out*, I mean not to alarm, or unnecessarily excite popular clamor, for I respect the understanding and virtue of the people;—but I do mean, (like an honest physician,) not to play the quack, by deceiving the people, but, to open the sore, to lay bare to their eyes the rottenness within, as the only way to rouse the public mind to search out the true remedy.—They who cry out there is danger in this, want the nerve to meet the crisis—are interested to perpetuate the evil, or lack confidence in the *hard sense and honest hearts of the people* to redress themselves. The people have thus far shown themselves adequate to every emergency. In conquering their liberties from England—in founding the Federal Constitution, the palladium of the Union—in establishing commercial and diplomatic relations with the world—in planting States and Territories—and managing the complicated interests and machinery of a vast Empire.

I am for no rash measures; but for *sober and thorough reform*; for a system which will diffuse specie throughout the country to meet all the smaller exchanges of business, and a redeemable paper, to meet the larger exchanges. This system to be placed under the most *rigid restrictions and responsibilities*. Then, should losses occur from Banks, they will fall upon the richer classes of society; and the currency being held fast by a specie bas s, like the well anchored ship, will resist the ever changing current of the wind and waves. I believe the public mind will settle down upon this plan at last; but should I be mistaken in these views, *I am prepared to surrender my opinion to any better plan, which will redress the public grievances, by a reform of the present system*. Nothing can be worse than the present system. Every seven or eight years, it seems to *upset society*—to mar the best laid plans—to scorn the regular, moral, sober pursuits of industry—to obliterate the hard earnings of a long life of saving labor, and like the turnings of a lottery wheel, to reduce every thing to chance. If we don't begin reform now, when shall we begin? *I say delay is dangerous*. The evil hour is striking its poisonous roots deeper and deeper into the social system.

Having laid the causes of the public distresses and embarrassments at the door of the paper system, and of the Whig leaders, who for party purposes, gave efficacy and moral power to the evil tendencies of the system; I will next take a short review of some of the measures of *retrenchment and reform*, so vauntingly promised to the people by this party, in 1840.

These measures were brought forth at the Extra Session of 1841, and as a *whole*, may be pronounced incongruous, extravagant---oppressive, and dangerous in their tendency.

DISTRIBUTION, LOAN BILL, TARIFF.

They give away the public lands, which afforded the best security to sustain the public credit, and to effect loans on *favorable terms;* and then go into the money market to borrow twelve millions of dollars; *at a time* when they admitted their *finances were embarrassed*, the *people and the States in debt, and when universal distrust abounded!* It was fatuity!---rashness and presumption beyond the power of language to describe!! The natural consequence immediately followed---the credit of the Government was dishonored---regular dealers distrusted the financial ability of the heads of Government to conduct the public affairs---her bonds for small sums of $500 were hawked about Wall Street at the mercy of Shavers and Brokers, and Mr. Forward, the present Secretary of the Treasury, now states to Congress, that the Government cannot effect a loan in this country. The public lands were given by the States to the Federal Government to pay the public debt, and were so pledged, by a resolution of Congress in 1790, and they are the most permanent, convenient and economical security any Government could have to sustain cits credit. Besides, the Federal Government is charged with the *public faith and defences* of the whole Union, it should therefore never have been robbed of *this main pillar of support*.

Public credit is public honor, and public wealth. To tarnish that credit, ought to be looked upon as the *greatest crime*. It is bringing *shame and dishonor* on one's country, and when evil days come, the distresses of the people are increased by the inability of the Government to alleviate the heavy hand of taxation.

Again, with one hand they beg for money to replenish the Treasury; with the other, they take millions out and give it away. *Again*, they distribute in donations the people's money, and the next breath take it back in taxes, which cost them 10 per. cent. to collect; making a loss of one hundred thousand dollars upon every million of dollars collected. *Again*, they give the public money to pay the *gambling debts* of some of the States, involved in mad schemes of Internal Improvement, and tax the people of North Carolina, on their salt, iron, and sugar, to replace the amount. *Again*, they distribute by one rule, federal numbers, and *tax* by another rule, *per capita*, which makes the slave holding States pay the larger share of the taxes, in proportion to the benefit. *Again*, like the Pharisees of old, they distribute *openly* to *gain favor*, and next *secretly and fraudulently* take back, in tythes upon the *living* of the people, to repay their hypocritical extravagance. *Again*, they give the public lands to British Bankers, who are the holders of State Bonds, and tax the laboring classes to make the Treasury whole. *Again*, they give to that class which has been the most profligate and imprudent in getting into debt, and take it back in taxes from that class which has *the least—works the hardest—and fights the battles of the country*.

In fine, the Extra Session ushered into the world a *monster of legislative incongruities* so heterogeneous and absurd, so made up of *Clay and brass*, that like the famed image of Nebuchadnezzar, it will mark the age in which we live. The preposterous scheme! of growing rich by borrowing, of relieving the people by taxing them, and of being generous to them by robbing them of their lands.

INCREASED EXPENDITURES AND ENORMOUS PUBLIC DEBT.

The Whigs promised the people to *lessen expenses*, and to administer the Government with fifteen millions of dollars per year. Let us examine how they have redeemed their pledges of *economy*. Mr. Woodbury, one of the ablest and most faithful Secretaries of the Treasury we have ever had, states that the expenses of the Government the last year of Mr. Van Buren, was about twenty-three millions of dollars. The President, Mr. Van Buren himself declares, in his annual message to Congress, Dec. 1840, from which I now quote, as follows: "The expenditures of 1839 was reduced six millions of dollars. Those of 1840, exclusive of disbursements of public debt and trust claims, will probably not exceed twenty-two and a half millions, being between two and three millions less than those of the preceding year, and nine or ten millions less than 1837."—Here then we have the evidence of the President of the United States, when under *his official oath*, in Dec. 1840, corroborated by Secretary Woodbury, that he had reduced the expenditures in three years, about ten millions, and that when he quit office, they did not exceed *twenty-two and a half* millions.

The whig leaders told the people in 1840, that the *expenses* of the Government under Van Buren's administration had amounted to 39 or 40 millions. This *was false*, because they spoke against the *Book*, which was *before their eyes*. For on the 4th of May, 1840, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasusy reported to the Senate (see Senate's documents, 16th Congress, 1st Session, 450 pages 2 and 6) that the expenditures for the year 1837, (independent of payments on account of the public debt, funded or unfunded) amounted to $37,243,214 24, from which the sum of $6,186,428 38, on account of trust funds, indemnities, claims of States for war debts, three per cent. on lands sold, is to be deducted, and it leaves Mr. Van Buren's highest year chargeable for *expenses proper*, the sum of only $31,056,784-84.

Now mark the contrast! President Tyler and his Secretary Mr. Forward, declared to the present Congress, in the (Message and report) that the last year's expenditures of the government amounted to more than thirty-two millions of dollars, which includes a payment of about five and a half millions of the public debt; so that Mr. Van Buren brought the expenditures down to about twenty-two and a half millions, his last year, at an average diminution for three years, of three millions a year, and the whigs in one year, 1841, increased them over four millions of dollars.

Thus, President Tyler in his Message, and Secretary Forword in his Report to the present Congress, December, 1841, say the Expenditures for 1841, were $32,025,070 70

Secretary Forward, in said Report, says the payments in 1841, on account of principal and interest of Treasury Notes, and public debt, are as follows:		
Treas. Notes redeemed, principal and int.,,	$5,027,811 13	
Public Debt,	27,080 64	
3d quarter, int. on loan,	70,000 00	
3d quarter prin. and int. on Treasury Notes,	503,183 95	
		5,628,075 72
Nett expenditures of whig year 1841,		$26,396,994 98
Document No. 31, House of Reps., 27th Congress, 2d Session, statement laid before House by Mr. Fillmore, Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, contains Secretary Ewing's Letter to said Chairman, dated July 7, 1841, in which letter of Mr. Ewing reports to him statement No. 8 of said Document, showing expenditures for last 12 years—at page 26 we have the aggregate nett expenditures of Mr. Van Buren's last year, 1840, independent of Treas. Notes and public debt—to be		$22,389,356 31
This balance is whig increase of expense in one year,		$4,007,638 67

This statement then, (as it shews,) is made upon the authority of President Tyler, and the two Whig Secretaries, Ewing and Forward. The Whigs cannot question it!

Having shown how the whigs have increased the expenditures of the Government, I'll now show how much they proposed to augment the public debt.

Mr. Woodbury states in a late speech in the Senate, that the public debt left by Mr. Van Buren was beetween 5 and 6 millions, for the issue of Treasury notes. Mr. Forward, the present whig Secretary of the Treasury, reported to the Senate on the 10th Jan. 1842, that the debt for Treasury notes issued under Mr. Van Buren, was on the 3d of last March, $6,607,361 54—and that the public debt for Treasury notes and loans, on 23d of Dec. 1841, was $12, 959,504 51. They differ in these statements, from about one-half to a million of dollars, in respect to Mr. Van Buren's debt. I will take Mr. Forward's statement, merely because, it is most against us, and therefore cannot be impugned by our adversaries.

Whig debt on 23d Dec., 1841,		$12,959,504 51
Van Buren's administration, on 3rd of March, 1841,		6,607,361 54
Increased actual debt,		6,352,143 03
Add the balance of the loan authorized by the act of July 21, 1841,		6,422,524
		12,774,667 03
Add the following items on account of extraordinary expenditures proposed by the Secretaries of the Whig Cabinet, and for objects *strongly recommended and approved* by President Tyler in his late Message:		
Mr. Forward, Secretary of Treas'y, a new issue of Treasury Notes,		5,000,000 00
Postmaster-Gen.'l, to purchase partnerships in Rail-Roads,		8,000,000 00
Secretary of the Navy, to increase our Navy to half the size of the British Navy, say from 66 to 4 or 500 vessels of war, the annual expenditure for which is variously estimated, from 15 to 25 millions, say, however, for two years,		20,000,000 00
Secretary at War proposes, among other things, to increase the standing army, and extend a chain of military posts to the Rocky Mountains. This cannot be estimated at less than		2,000,000 00
The President, besides approving the foregoing objects, proposes a Government Bank, with power to create a debt, by certificate, notes and loan, the further amount of		35,000,000 00
		$82,774,667 03

Here then we have an *actual and proposed* debt by the Whigs in less than ten months after they got into power, of more than 82 millions of dollars. But this is not the worst. We are taxed under the new whig Tariff, upon the necessaries of *life, according to their own estimate at the Extra Session*, $5,774,000 00

Secretary Forward, in his late annual report, proposes a futhre tax of	$4,718,570 00
Total taxes	10,492,570 00
Add to this the public debt as above	82,774,667 03
Also one year's interest on public debt as above,	4,966,480 00
Total of taxes and public debt, *actual and proposed*,	$98,233,717 03

Here we have in *one year*, the whig year 1841! in taxes, and public debt, *actual and proposed*, *the enormous* sum of NINETY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. More than six dollars per head for every white man, woman and child in the United States.

The whigs are estopped from questioning the principle of this calculation. They promised to administer the Government with 15 millions a year —to *economise, retrench and reform*. Is this *retrenchment*, to *propose* expenditures and taxes, which cannot under any view fall short of the sum of *one hundred millions* of dollars? The best way to make *prodigals*, is to talk of expending *millions*, when sober men would only talk of *hundreds*. It begets contempt for economy in small sums, and is sure in the end to corrupt the minds of men in public and private life. But above all, the principle is more than warranted by the whig charge, in 1840, that Mr. Van Buren proposed to raise a standing Army of 200,000 military.

What a signal contrast between the democratic and whig administrations!!

The two democratic administrations paid off the old war debt of 1776 and 1812—stopped leaks in the Treasury, which would have carried off $200,000,000, to mad schemes of Internal Improvement, (as was estimated at the time Gen. Jackson vetoed the Maysville road bill)—carried on two expensive wars with Black Hawk and the Seminole Indians, removed Indians, and purchased from 50 to 100 millions of acres of Indian lands, paid state claims for war debts, finished the public buildings, paid double the amount of Pensions to soldiers since dead, *levied no new taxes, created no loans, but the Tariff taxes were biennially diminishing under the act of* 1833—all this too, at a time when the supplies of the Government for the army, navy, &c., were double the price they are now, and after discharging all these extraordinary expenditures, *deposited 28 millions of dollars with the States.*

More than this! brought all foreign nations to settlement and payment, who owed us for spoliations upon our Commerce; and exalted the national *honor and credit* abroad, to a height which caused other nations to look upon us with *wonder and admiration*.

Now turn your face to the picture of the *whig year* 1841! You there behold the *national credit tarnished*, and the nation itself covered with *a pall of deep foreboding gloom!* Trade depressed, the profits of the plough diminished, the laborer and his family turned out of employment, the people dispirited with *low prices and large debts*, mortified and deceived with whig promises of better times, the nation disgraced by the frauds and failures of the GREAT BANK, the Federal Treasury bankrupt, the avowal before the WORLD that this whig administration cannot borrow money upon the *honor and credit* of the country, the expenses of Government increased in one year to over four millions of dollars, and taxes and a proposed public debt together, of ninety-eight millions of dollars. As a republican, proud of my country, I look upon this picture more in *sorrow than in anger*.

In summing up millions upon millions of whig extravagance, I cannot condescend to notice such small sums as $6,000, to enhance the gorgeousness of the President's house, called by the Whigs in 1840, "*the palace of Royal magnificence*"---nor, the sum of nearly half a million of dollars for the expenses of the useless Extra Session---nor, the sum of $25,000 paid to Mrs. Harrison---these, I agree, are contemptible sums in a *long catalogue of millions*. It were ridiculous to complain of the sting of a viper, when a *Giant* is strangled by the folds of the Anaconda! I do quarrel, however, with the principle of the appropriation to the widow of the President, because it is the commencement of the *horrible* policy of *civil pensions*. Jefferson died poor, and Monroe died poor, both I believe, insolvent, and no pension was given by Congress to their families. No men deserved it more, because they were among the *fathers and founders of the Republic*. Make a beginning and where will you end? You must extend it to Judges, Governors, Senators, Members of Congress, Secretaries, Ministers, &c., until it may amount to a standing army of *horse leeches* sucking THE BLOOD OF THE PEOPLE. The policy of *civil pensions* is the *essence* of the British Monarchy, which is supported by giving the lands to the oldest son, and taxing the bread of the laborer to enhance his profits, and promoting to office the younger sons of the nobillity and *taxing the people to support their families*.

THE TARIFF.

True policy dictated that the public lands should be applied to the purposes of the Treasury, and all useless offices and expenses abolished; this would probably bring the expenses within the means of the Government. Instead of which, the whigs have resorted to *loans, and taxes for protection*. Taxes on the necessaries of life, to *protect* the *manufacturing interest*, is a war against *agriculture and commerce*; and if you extend the principle, it will totally degrade the one and destroy the other. These three interests, left to compete with each other, upon the principles of *free trade with all the world*, without monopolies or exclusive privilges to either, will flourish best. *They will live and let live*. But the moment you tax one for the benefit of the other, you destroy this wholesome balance, displace violently vested capital, and derange the whole system. The essence of a traiff tax for *protection* is this: 1st, to make the planters, farmers and laboring classes, pay higher for the necessaries of life, salt, sugar, iron, &c., for the benefit of the manufacturer, for if it were no benefit, he would not ask it. 2d, to deprive us of one of the greatest privileges of freemen, the right of free trade, of selling or buying of whom we please. For if we tax out the products of foreign countries, they will soon begin to look to other markets than ours to buy cotton, tobacco, flour, rice, &c., and by encouraging them will finally shut us out of the best market for our produce. Thus the candle is made to burn at both ends, taxes at the one end, and the loss of a market at the other. Carry it out, and you cut off the main source of the revenue of the Government, you ruin the planters, farmers, and those dependent upon agriculture, by depriving them of a foreign market, you destroy commerce, and revert to a state of barbarism. *Free trade and sailor's rights* ought to be the motto of *every democrat*.

SPOILS OF OFFICE.

The Whigs denounced us as "the spoils party." They condemned "*proscription for opinion's sake*," as execrable and tyrannical, and made the most solemn promises, to "proscribe proscription."—How have they redeemed this pledge? *Why we are told upon the highest authority that they have removed more officers in six months than the Democrats did in 12 years*. Proscription, with a *ruthless and savage spirit*, has been practised *every where*. Neither gray hairs, youth, want, nor revolutionary services, could stay its vengeful stroke. Look around you! and not a place, but presents some poor democrat who has been the victim of Whigs proscription. Old Soldiers with large families, depending upon a little salary of $300, have been turned out upon the charity of the world, and "in New York, a boy of thirteen, a messenger (in the custom house,) only because his father was a democrat, was ousted from office." Even in your own State, this party has cast every democrat from power or place within their reach, down, down, to the poor door-keeper of the Assembly, and the keeper of the Capitol. Revenging themselves upon the *hardworking, uneducated* laborer and his family, because, he had exercised the privilege of a *republican, in voting against the Whigs*. Was ever proscription more fiendish and persecuting than this! Its grasping and sordid rapacity, knowing no bounds, *could not spare the poor man's humble meal*, but with *a wolfish spirit*, hunted up the *miserable crumbs of the treasury!!*

We complain of this, because it was done in the *teeth of the most solemn pledges, and because of its downright hypocrisy and deceit*. The money, bonds and stocks of the State, amount to between two and three millions of dollars,—in the literary fund, Internal Improvement fund, Banks &c. This immense money power, so capable of being abused, is now under the *sole and exclusive* control of whigs, not one democrat allowed to *remain, to watch, and check, and report to the people*, (whose money it is) *when any abuses occur*. The fact is, that the people of the State have been kept in the dark upon this subject; it was the duty of the Whig legislature of 1840, through Committees appointed expressly for that purpose, to have instituted the most rigid enquiry, *on actual personal investigation under oath*, into the condition of our Banks, rail road companies, and the Boards of loans and Internal Improvement. No party can safely be trusted with so great money power in times like these! *Paper* checks and *paper* reports, such as the whigs gave us the last two Legislatures, amount to nothing; they are worth no more than the flourishing reports we used to have from the United States bank.

The Whigs also promised you, that their appointments to office should be regulated by the rule, "is he honest, is he capable?" What is the fact? In this State, they have generally appointed their very *hottest partizans* to office, holding up *party services* as the test of *qualification*. In the Federal Government, their course has been licentious in the extreme. For in numerous instances appointments have been made, of men, *distinguished for their want of probity and qualification*.

But, gentlemen, my health admonishes me that I must close, although my subject is not half exhausted. There is however one remark I have to make before I conclude. The people were told that Van Buren's administration was kept in power by *a standing army of* 100,000 *office holders*. How strange, that the Democrats should have been vanquished with such an army, in 1840! How much more strange, that *with this army against them*, in the elections of last summer and fall, the people in 15 States and Territories, burst the chains of whig power, unfolded the banner of freedom, and inscribed upon its folds, FREE TRADE—NO TAXES FOR PROTECTION—NO MONOPOLIES, OR EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES—BANK REFORM.

Let this be our motto, and conquer we must. My own conscience is armed with the solemn conviction, that I am right, and that your cause is just, and with *my trust in God*, (as well as health will permit,) I mean to maintain it.

With the highest respect, gentlemen,
I am your fellow-citizen and
humble servant,
LOUIS D. HENRY.

To HENRY FITTS, and others, Committee.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

MR. HENRY.—THE WAR BEGUN.

The last number of the Federal Bank sheet printed in this town, the Observer, has opened its puny battery against the Democratic candidate for Governor, and although this attack is perfectly characteristic of its author—weak and puerile, we will, for the sake of truth and fair dealing, notice it, for the purpose of correcting some of its misrepresentations and falsehoods.

The Editor charges Mr. Henry with being an "old Federalist." Whatever may have been Mr. H.'s political sentiments *in early life*, is a matter of no moment now—what his sentiments are, at this time, and have been for years, is what concerns the people to know. Mr. H. was, we learn, one of the earliest and warmest supporters of Gen. Jackson's election, and sustained his administration, while many, who professed to be his friends, (like Governor Morehead and others,) deserted him when he denounced the corruption and abuses of the U. States Bank. The bold and manly stand taken by Mr. H. in support of the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren, is conclusive proof that his Democracy was not skin deep like that of some who changed their politics to suit their interests. Enough for the people to know, he is one of the old original Jackson men, who went for him in 1824, '28, and '32, and for Van Buren in 1836 and '40.

Mr. H. is also charged with being a stockholder and attorney for the Bank. To this very grave charge we presume he must plead guilty, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that his competitor, John M. Morehead, is also an owner of stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, and *possibly* may hold stock in the Bank of the State; if he never was a Bank attorney, we guess it was not his fault. The charge of Bank attorney, shows the confidence the Bank has in Mr. Henry's honesty and fidelity, when they prefer him to a Federal lawyer, to attend to their suits, notwithstanding he has been battling under their noses against the abuses of the Banks for eight or ten years. Now this is the very man we want, so true and honest *that his very enemies put their trust in him*. The very man for Governor in these days of Bank abuses. John M. Morehead goes for a U. S. Bank and a turnpike from Raleigh to his factory in Guilford—for his own interest.

The Observer also charges Mr. H. with being a Bank Director—now, though there is nothing criminal in being a director of a Bank, if its affairs are managed *honestly*, yet we have authority for saying that the charge is unqualifiedly FALSE. The charge that he is an aristocrat, is almost too ridiculous and childish to notice, particularly, coming from the quarter that it does. If to have realized a comfortable independence by a long course of industry and economy constitutes an aristocrat, then we incline to believe that *he* of the Observer, and many of his *clique*, would like to be classed with such an aristocracy. We shall notice at this time, but one other of the Observer's charges—his arithmetical wit is like his attack, it is too flat and vapid. He charges Mr. H. with being opposed to the late war with Great Britain—whatever diversity of opinion might have existed as to the *policy* of the war, few, we suspect, in this section of the country, entertained a doubt about the propriety and necessity of a vigorous prosecution of it, after it was declared. That Mr. Henry was of the number of those who publicly advocated its vigorous prosecution, we are (fortunately for the cause of truth) abundantly able to prove. The following extracts from a speech delivered by him, in this town, on the 4th of July, 1814, will show what were his sentiments on this subject:

Extract from AN ORATION delivered by Mr. Henry during the last war, 4th July, 1814.

"But sufficient that our country's *honour* is at stake, and we, as freemen, are bound to defend it. Now! let no unhallowed tongue of traitor be heard among us. Let party distinction be hidden in the dust. The cause we fight for is a common cause. The liberty it achieves as much the right of him who hangs over his plough, as him who is seated in authority. The duties it exacts all are bound to yield. We are, my friends, all Federalists, all Republicans. Our country's prosperity is the prosperity of every one of us; and he who will basely desert her in the hour of tribulation, let his name be obliterated from the book of our remembrance. As a nation, we ought to unite to establish a name among the nations of the earth, to shew the world we will *always repel* aggression on our rights. As policy we ought to unite to put an end to the war (no matter how unjust in its cause, if such it be, or odious in its prosecution) else by division we prolong its calamities, and by the defeat of our armies reflect disgrace on our national character. I know there is a hope at this time indulged among you, that the late happy changes in Europe will restore to you a peace. But my friends, "lay no such flattering unction to your souls," lest hope might liken you to the foolish Carthagenians at Cannæ, who lost *that* by inattention which necessity might have gained them. In war, we must seek peace at the mouths of our cannon. In peace we must avert war by a wise and virtuous representation.

* * * * * * *

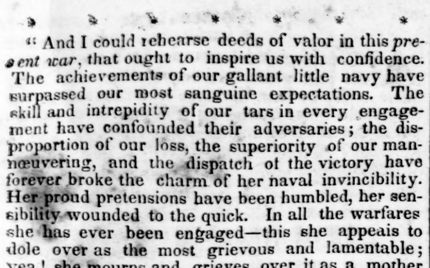
This is the first serious war since our revolution, it therefore becomes us to show the firmness of union and valour, to protect us against insult in future. Whatever our conduct is now, it will have a great bearing upon our future happiness or misery as a nation. Surely we want not courage to the task? We have before measured swords with our adversary and foiled her in the field! The heights of Charleston where the American eagle rode triumphant over the bloody ouset of the revolution, and the plains of Princeton, where it sat perched upon the British standard will ever testify the valour of Americans. Never! then let the curse of cowardice fall on our heads. Never! let it be said our fathers bled and died for our birth-rights, and we were too base to defend them; Never! let it be said that in this land, where freedom found an asylum from the despots of Europe we were wanting in virtue to protect it. No, never!

"And I could rehearse deeds of valor in this *present war*, that ought to inspire us with confidence. The achievements of our gallant little navy have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The skill and intrepidity of our tars in every engagement have confounded their adversaries; the disproportion of our loss, the superiority of our manœuvering, and the dispatch of the victory have forever broke the charm of her naval invincibility. Her proud pretensions have been humbled, her sensibility wounded to the quick. In all the warfares she has ever been engaged—this she appeals to dole over as the most grievous and lamentable; yea! she mourns and grieves over it as a mother over her lost child.

"To be sure our prospects have been darkened on land, but this is no cause of despair. To contend with an enemy veteran in discipline and experience, allied with a savage people sanguinary in a mode of warfare peculiar for its dreadful features of atrocity, and that conducted in a manner hardly attainable in the practice of civilized nations: seated too in the interminable wilds of our northern frontiers, remote from assistance and supplies—required a preparation we have too severely felt the want of; hence our armies have met with defeat; but such cannot long be the case when time shall have given us experience and preparation, we a people so fertile in resources and vigorous in constitution, if united must meet with success."

Would to Heaven, the same spirit of patriotism, the same love of country, animated the bosoms of some of those who are ready to revile *him*—then we should see American citizens more ready to maintain their country's rights than to be the apologists of its enemies—and particularly this Federal sheet, the Observer, which supported an administration that appointed that old Federalist, Daniel Webster to the highest office in the Cabinet, who denounced the war, and applauded the victories won by his country's enemies.

We caution the public against any thing the Observer shall say about Mr. Henry—its editor had a personal quarrel with Mr. Henry, and we all know a weak head and malicious heart never forgives.



JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1842.

Democratic Republican Nomination:

FOR GOVERNOR,

Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville.

Election the 1st Thursday (4th day) of August next.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Republican party of Mecklenburg County, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of next Superior Court, (being the 1st day of March,) to nominate a ticket for the Legislature. It is earnestly requested that the Democracy from all parts of the County be in attendance, in order that a ticket may be selected that will give general and cordial satisfaction.

☞ The powerful letter of Mr. Henry in today's paper will be perused by all our readers with the deep interest.

As might have been expected, just as soon as this letter appeared in print, the Federal press of our State commenced their trade of traducing its author, as they do every Democrat who is proposed by his party for any office. The Fayetteville *Observer* lead off in this dirty business; and charged Mr. Henry with being a Bank Director, &c., an aristocrat, a Federalist, and as having been opposed to the last war. When we first saw these charges, we set them down as false, or they would not have been made by the Fayetteville Observer, a paper that advocates and defends *Daniel Webster*, and is found nestled with all the old anti-war Federalists and modern disunionists. But the whole matter is set right by our friend of the Fayetteville *Carolinian;* and to his article we direct the reader's attention—begging him for the thousandth time, to mark how little credit is due to the charges of Federal Editors.

CONGRESS.

We were all last week, and until yesterday morning, without any mail north of Salisbury; consequently, we can give but a short sketch of the doings of Congress. And, indeed, a *short* sketch will comprise all that has been done of interest.

Two acts have been passed—one, making appropriations for pensions in 1842; and an act making appropriations for the relief and protection of American seaman in foreign countries. In consequence of the disgraceful and unpatriotic conduct of Mr. *Adams*, five of the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs resigned on the 9th inst., refusing to serve under Mr. *Adams*, who is Chairman of that Committee. Those who resigned were Messrs. *Wm. Cost Johnson*, *Gilmer*, *Hunter*, *Rhett*, and *Proffit*. The next day, the Speaker filled their places with Messrs. *Holmes*, *Shepperd*, *Cooper* of Georgia, *White*, and *Chapman*. The day following, three of these—Messrs. *Cooper*, *Holmes* and *Chapman*, also declined serving on the Committee. So the probability is, that the House will have to remove Mr. *Adams* from the post of Chairman of the Committee, fill it with Abolitionists, or permit it to be dissolved.

A proposition has been made in the Senate, to adjourn on the 30th May. It was made by Mr. *King* of Ala., and was favorably received by Mr. *Clay*—which may insure its adoption.

Mr. *Clay's* propositions to break down the Constitution have been the principle theme of debate in the Senate; and the House has been engaged, (more quietly than usual) in the presentation and consideration of numerous petitions and private bills. No report has yet been made by the Committee which has under consideration the Exchequer project, or from the Committee on Manufactures on the subject of the Tariff: neither has there been any definite action on the subject of the apportionment of representatives. These are the three great questions of the Session.

CENSURE OF MR. ADAMS.

The Legislature of Ohio has just passed the following Resolutions of censure of Mr. Adams for offering his petition to dissolve the Union:

"*Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, in aiding to give publicity and importance to this treasonable proposition, has subjected himself to the merited censure and reprehension of his countrymen.

"*Resolved,* That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the House of Representatives of the United States owe it to themselves, to the American people, whose representatives they are, to stamp the course and conduct of the member from Massachusetts with the severest marks of its indignant disapprobation and censure."

These noble Resolutions passed the House by a vote of 33 to 29, and the Senate by 19 to 17—all Democrats voting for them and the Whigs against them. What a melancholly contrast, when we compare this patriotic course of the Ohio Democracy with the course of some of the Southern members of Congress, who excuse and defend the wickedness of Mr. Adams. And while we see the northern Democratic press speaking in tones of indignation and scorn of the treasonable conduct of the abolition agitator, we find the southern Whig press—in our State, the *Greensboro Patriot*, Gov. Morehead's home organ, the *Charlotte Journal* &c., excusing him—crying persecution, and abusing those who would mete out to him the just reward of his infamous conduct.

These papers say, Mr. Adams is not so censurable for offering a petition to dissolve the Union, because Mr. Rhett of S. C., once *intended* to offer such a proposition. This is fine logic indeed! And a little explanation will show where these apologists of Mr. Adams are placing themselves. Mr. Rhett, during the excitement on the abolition question three years ago, when nearly all the Southern members left the House, drew up a proposition, to be offered in case Congress should take any steps towards the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, stating that since the terms upon which the union of the several States had been formed had been thus violated, and the object of the Union perverted and the rights and property of the Southern States shamelessly trampled upon and wrested from them, that steps immediately be taken peaceably to dissolve the Union. Was there any thing wrong in this? Let the naked question come up—a dissolution of the Union, or a submission to the demands of the abolition incendiaries, and where is the Southern man who would not prefer the former? Mr. Rhett was for dissolving the union rather than see the Constitution violated and the South deluged in blood; but Mr. Adams was for dissolving it because he could not effect these diabolical purposes, and yet the former is abused and the latter excused by southern Whig members of Congress and Southern Whig presses!—Gov. *Morehead's* home organ among the number! Let these facts be remembered next summer at the polls.

THE MORALS OF BANKS.

The Bank of Pennsylvania, which failed recently for a large amount, had on deposite *five hundred thousand dollars*, which the State had placed there for *safe keeping*. This money had been set apart as a fund to pay the interest due on the 1st instant, on the State debts, and thus to keep the faith and credit of Pennsylvania from tarnishment. The Bank, however, applied the money to its own uses, and not as designed by the State. We maintain, that what is wrong for an *individual* to do, cannot be right when done by a *corporation*—a Bank. Now, suppose one individual would say to another—I have *five hundred thousand dollars* which I wish to apply to a particular purpose hereafter, and believing you to be honest and trustworthy, and as you make a business of thus receiving money to keep, I place it in your hands for safe keeping, to be paid over when I want it. Upon these terms the money is accepted, and unscrupulously applied by the second individual to his own use, when he knew he would never be able to repay it. What would be said of such conduct? Why, surely, that the man who had thus used the money had violated a most sacred trust, and proven himself a swindling scoundrel. And should *Banks* be exempt from like reproaches?

We have just found in a Federal Whig cotemporary, (the Raleigh Register) the following table of the villainy of the Philadelphia Banks. Can such a system be longer tolerated in a land of civilization and free principles? Behold it:

RAPID DEPRECIATION.

It is stated by a correspondent of the "National Intelligencer," that when the Bank of the United States was in full credit, the Capital invested in all the Philadelphia Banks stood thus:

Bank of the United States,	$35,000,000
Girard Bank,	5,000,000
Bank of Pennsylvania,	2,500,000
Schuylkill Bank,	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital of all the other Banks,	10,200,000
Total Banking Capital of Philadelphia,	$53,700,000

Fifty three millions seven hundred thousand dollars, actually paid in, was the Banking Capital of that City only three or four years ago; or, rather, no losses having then been demonstrated, such was taken to be the sum in its original integrity. Now the exhibit stands thus:

Total orginal Capital,	$53,700,000
Capital believed to be sunk in the United States, Girard, Pennsylvania, and Schuylkill Banks	43,500,000
	$10,200,000

Of these remaining Banks, numbering about a dozen, the stock of only three now brings within 50 per cent. of the par value, and, according to the latest quotations, the average selling price of all together may be set down at not more than 40 per cent., which is amply liberal. This reduces the above $10,200,000 nominal Capital of the Banks which are still in operation to an actual sum of $4,800,000—say five millions of dollars—showing a loss of more than ninety per cent. of the aggregate Capital stock of the Philadelphia Banks which, with a single exception, were deemed solvent within twelve months past!

Thus the depreciation in this one species of stock no small portion of which was owned by citizens of that City and State, approaches very nearly to fifty millions of dollars—a depreciation vast beyond all suspicion, and rapid beyond all precedent."

As a further illustration of the "morals of Banks," we extract the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger*. Banking in Philadelphia is only a reflection of the practical operations of the system throughout the length and breadth of our country. *See* what it is there—many *know* what it is here:

"*Usury Suits.*—Several suits have been recently instituted in this city to recover large sums paid in usury to bank directors, who granted the plaintiffs the favor of shaving their notes at the rate of thirty forty, or fifty per cent. We cannot commend the morality of such proceedings, though very desirous of seeing punishment inflicted on those who thus abuse an important public trust, and prey upon a community which they were oppointed to assit.—But the fact shows the *beauties* of our banking system, and confirms all that we have said of it for several years past. The facts are the following. A merchant applies to a bank for a discount. The cashier or president, or a director, tells him that the bank has no money. In despair he goes to a broker, who shaves his note, and gives him a check for the proceeds upon the very bank which had refused to discount his note, under the pretence of having no money. But the bank had money enough, and loaned it to the directors, one of whom employs a broker to shave the very note which was thus driven out of the bank. Such has been the course of our banks from 1836 to the present time; and how much older this course is, we cannot say."

The Editor of the Salisbury *Watchman* has certainly cultivated carefully his talent for dodging. We hauled him up a couple of weeks since for *fibbing* about the proceedings of the Raleigh Democratic Convention. And how do your suppose he got over the matter, reader? Why, by quoting from the Western Carolinian of May, 1835, a paragraph, in which we styled the North Carolina Delegation to the Baltimore Convention a "baker's dozen"!! If his readers will swallow such excuses as this for the false statements he gives them, they are soft indeed.

☞ Since writing the above, we see a scurrillous article in the last *Watchman* in reply to our remarks of the 8th. So far as the remarks of the *Watchman* apply to us *personally*, we shall make no reply to them with our pen.

As regards the language attributed to Col Wheeler, in his speech in the Convention, we do not now, and did not at the time of writing our reply to the *Watchman*, recollect to have ever seen it charged in the Raleigh Register:—but whether charged on the authority of the Register, or on any other authority, we pronounce it *utterly false.*

☞ *All in quiet keeping with maidenly modesty.*—A Boston paper describes a scene at a late Abolition meeting held at the State House in that City, as follows:

"A lady next appeared in the Speaker's chair, with a rich but plain Quaker dress, her dark hair smoothed placidly down on her fair cheek, which glowed from the peculiarity of her position with the carnation's own deep hue, with beautifully curved lips and full melting eye, and open brow of alabaster—all in quiet keeping with maidenly modesty—the celebrated Abby Kelly—who, with her sweetly melodious, yet trumpet tones, poured forth her woman soul, in depicting the wrongs of the colored man, and the deep debasement of her sisterhood in the southern states. It was a touching piece of eloquence, and if we were ever so prone to oppress our fellows, that angel voice would at once call us back from things of earth to bow in submissiveness at the shrine of her beauty and her gentleness. No wonder that the abolitionists produce a sensation in the community, when such sweet enchantresses, with their magic wand of poetic enthusiasm, are suffered to play at will among the finest sensibilities of the South."

Such is the policy pursued by the fanatics of the North to manufacture excitement against the Southern people. What does "the celebrated Abby Kelly" know about "the deep debasement of her sisterhood in the Southern States?" She was never here to view their condition—she knows nothing about it, and is therefore "pouring forth her woman soul" in "touching eloquence," about that which does not concern her, and of which she is most profoundly ignorant. What are the wrongs of the blackman she complains of? That he is a slave—more happy and contented, and better fed and clothed than one half the population in the manufacturing districts of the Northern States? Then is she willing to right these wrongs by freeing and taking for a husband some one of our strapping negro fellows? No, indeed; this would not be "in quiet keeping with her maidenly modesty." Nevertheless, we doubt not the penchant of such women for preaching negro philanthopy can be so effectually cured in no other way, as upon the principle laid down by a certain judge for curing a sheep-killing dog—to wit: tying him to a stout, strong "gentleman Sheep." If "the celebrated Abby Kelly," will just come out South, and make an experiment of this sort, she will, we feel sure, go home in a much better mood to play the gladiator and descant upon the "wrongs of the colored man." She will *know* something of the matter, then.

THE DISTRIBUTION LAW.

A quaint but very sensible writer over the signature of "Amaziah Bumpus," in the Dedham (Mass.) Democrat, gives some as good illustrations of the practical operations of the Distribution Law, or "bribery bill," as it has been called, as we have seen any where else. The letters are addressed to the Governor of Massachusetts, ("honest John Davis,") who, in his late Message to the Legislature, praised this Law as affording great benefits to the people. We give an extract from "Bumpus," and feel sure it will be read with avidity:

"*To Governor John Davis:*

"In my last letter to you I just hinted that I ment to think over your notions about that Distribution Act being a great benefit to the people, because it opened the way for putting more taxes on us in the shape of a Tariff. Well, to-day, after I got through building a little piece of stone wall I've been making, I just sot down and begun to think it over a little. While I was doing this, Betsy, that's my lawful wife, she came into the room, and seeing me kind of quiet like, says she, "*Amaziah*, what are you thinking of?" "Thinking of the Tariff," says I. She laughed right out;—"You! why, what do you know about that," says she, "you'd better leave that to Peter Parley, and to Congressers and such like, for I don't see it is any of your concern." But when I come to let her see I knew something about it, and told her what the Tariff was, and how it worked—how that a Tariff was a tax put put on the cost of goods which we had to use in our family, so as to make them cost us more, and how every body had to pay a tax in that way according to what they had to buy, and not according to what they were worth—why, then she begun to change her tune, and said she didn't wonder I thought about it, and she should think every poor man would think about it, and try to do something to get the matter right.

"But, to proceed, as the parson says; I want to find out how that Distribution Bill is going to be of any benefit to the people, by giving to Congress a chance to put on more Tariff. Your idea is, that the money which our State will get for its shares should go to "relieve the State from the pressure of obligations," which is a short cut for saying, *go to pay the State debts*—and, like most of the short cuts in the roads up our way, it's a good deal further round than the old way. But I suppose they would not pick you out for Governor if you used the same words as other folks, to express your meaning.—Well, if it was not for this money, the State debts would have to be paid by a tax upon the property of the citizens, of which the 'Squire, who is pretty well off, and has a small family, would have to pay his share according to what he was worth, and I, who am rather poorly off, and have a large family, would have to pay my share according to what I am worth. So far so good. This money from the General Government will save the 'Squire from paying a large tax and me a small one. Now, Governor, I want you to look a little further and see how it works. To fill up the gap in the Treasury which this Distribution Bill makes, according to your story, Congress has got to put on more Tariff; that is, we have all got to pay more for our tea, and coffee, and salt, and sugar, and cotton and woollen cloth, and every thing else that they put a duty on, than we do now. Now, because the 'Squire has not got much family, he don't have to buy a great many of them things, only about half as much as I do, because my family is a good deal larger than his. So you see the upshot of it is, that I shall have to pay more of that higher tariff than he does, though the assessors put him down on the tax books as worth just ten times as much as I am. That is, I have to pay in the price of my goods, twice as much tax by means of a tariff, as the 'Squire does, and yet he is worth ten times as much money as I am. According to my reckoning then, I have to pay twenty times as much tariff tax as I ought to; because I say, all taxes ought to be according to property.

"Perhaps you don't see what I am driving at yet; but you will see it as soon as I have brought both ends together as plain as a sign post. One end is, that the money from the distribution act, saves a direct State tax on property, of which I should have to pay only my just share, the other end is, that the distribution act makes a higher tariff tax on goods, necessary, of which I shall have to pay twenty times my just share; and putting the two ends together, the consequence is, that to save me from *one dollar* of direct State tax, I have got to pay *twenty dollars* of indirect tariff tax. Now, I reckon, you see what I am up to. Aint it just so? Is there any other way you can fix it?—I guess not, Governor, and I am dreadful sorry that you did not set down and think this all out before you said much in favor of that Distribution act, because you see, after all, it won't be any benefit to the people, and the less you praise it, the better for you. You may think that there is more difference between my case and the 'Squire's than there is amongst the people generally, and I suppose there is; but then you see, the most of the people come nearer to my case than they do to the 'Squire's, and so of course the Distribution bill will work a plaguy sight more mischief than it will good to them.—To use a regular hard cider similee, "it will be saving at the tap and leaking at the bung-hole."

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

A recent meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Kentucky, nominated Col. Johnson as a candidate for the Presidency in 1844.—We are utterly opposed to so early a movement of our party on this subject. It is calculated to produce any thing but union and concert in our ranks. While we say this, however, we will add, that there is no military hero now living in our country whom we would more cordially support for the office of President, than Col. Johnson. He has grown gray in the honorable service of his country both in the field and in the cabinet. We extract from the address to the People of the United States issued by the meeting that nominated him, the following concise summing up of his political creed, which is thoroughly Democratic:

"1st. Col. Johnson has ever believed that our government is founded upon equal rights existing in the people, from whom all political power emanates; that we are in fact a Representative democracy; that the electing power has the right to require obedience on the part of their Representatives. It is therefore a settled principle with him, that the representative is bound to obey the will of his constituents upon all questions of policy which do not involve constitutional rights. Therefore the right of instruction is a political axiom with him.

"2nd. The independent sovereignty of the individual states he regards as the safest depository of the people's rights, and has ever viewed with a jealous eye any act of the general government which threatened to invade that sovereignty beyond the exercise of powers expressly delegated by the States in the constitution. The harmony of our government can only be preserved by each revolving within its own sphere.

"3d. He has ever been the advocate of universal suffrage, limited only by age and residence, as secured by the constitution of his own State. The poor man does not contribute as much in money to the support of government, as the wealthy, yet he contributes more by his industry, and in fighting the battles of his country, which ought never to be questioned.

"4th. He is also the advocate of religious freedom, giving protection to all and exclusive privileges to none; although himself a believer in the principles of the Christian religion, yet he believes that it flourishes most when left to its own intrinsic merits.

"5th. He has ever favored the pre-emption rights of the hardy pioneers of the west, whose active and enterprising energies are continually pushing forward the boundaries of civilization. These men deserve and will find protection at their hands.

"6th. He is the friend of a *just and reasonable tariff* of duties, commensurate with the wants of the Treasury.

"7th. He holds sacred the domestic institutions of the South—that Congress did not interfere with them—and that these constitutional rights should be guarded by the President from infraction.

"8th. He is in favor of holding all the banks to a strict accountability, the payment of specie, and a just compliance with all their promises as citizens.

"9th. He believes that the *veto power* vested in the President by the constitution is conservative and should always be exercised in defence of the constitution or where the best interest of the country requires it. The safety of the Union forbids a change."

The following appointments by the President have been confirmed by the Senate: *Washington Irving*, Minister to Spain; *Waddy Thompson*, (formerly member of Congress from S. C.) Minister to Mexico.

The Hon. *William Sprague* has been elected United States Senator by the Rhode Island Legislature, in place of the late Mr. *Dixon*. He is a *Tyler Whig*, they say.

Executive Council.—Pursuant to call from Gov. *Morehead*, his Council assembled in this City, on Tuesday last, the 8th instant—Present, *Johnston Busbee*, *Willie Perry*, *Allen Goodwin*, and *Thomas McGehee*.

The only business which came before the Council, was the appointment of Members of the Board of Internal Improvement, the Act of Assembly requiring that they shall be *annually* designated. The Governor nominated Col. *Cadwallader Jones*, of Hillsborough, and Col. *Jesse Harper*, of Randolph, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed.—*Raleigh Register.*

Held to bail—The Philadelphia Sentinel, of the 18th inst., says, that "the investigation of the charge of conspiracy made against Nicholas Biddle, and others, terminated last evening, before the Recorder, and the defendants, Nicholas Biddle, Samuel Jaudon, Thomas Dunlap, Jos. Cowperthwait, and John Andrews, each bound over in the sum of $10,000, to appear at the Court of General Sessions, to answer the charge."

Resumption in Ohio.—The bill to require the Banks of Ohio to pay specie, passed the Senate of Ohio on the 17th instant, by a vote of 23 to 9. The bill requires the Banks to resume in full on the 4th of March, or go into liquidation. Every democrat was at his post, and voted for resumption, whilst every one who voted in the negative were whigs. The Statesman informs us "that four whigs voted in the affirmative, and three ranaway, not having nerve to stand fire."

Mr. Hampton: Will you have the goodness to announce the following list of appointments for me in the Jeffersonian? The Lord willing, I expect to preach in Charlotte on the 20th February; 23rd at Sardis Church; that night in Yorkville; 24th at Union M. H.; 25th at Antioch, at night; 26th at Antioch; 27th at Zoar, on Broad River; 2nd of March at Long Creek in Lincoln County, that night at Mr. Fite's, near Tuckasege Ford; 3rd at Mr. Fite's.

The Yorkville Compiler and Rutherfordton paper will please give the above one or two insertions and oblige a friend. J. M. THOMAS.

Feb. 15, 1841.

To Rent;

A comfortable residence for a small family, situated in a healthy, pleasant part of the village. For further information apply at this office.

Charlotte, Feb. 22, 1842.

The Bankrupt Law

IS in operation since the 1st instant, and the subscriber has received several applications for his professional aid. He is about to engage his services, and is willing to increase the number of applications, which will diminish the expense to the applicants.

The District Court of the United States has sole jurisdiction in all matters and proceedings in Bankruptcy, which for this District. (Cape Fear,) sits at Wilmington, and all Petitions are referred by the order of Judge Potter to that Court, which next sits on the 2nd of May next.

All persons owing debts and wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this act, and of the services of the undersigned, will apply early; with an accurate list of their creditors, the residence and amount due each creditor, together with an accurate inventory of all their property, rights and credits of every kind and description, and the location and situation of said property.

Application can be made either in person, or by mail, post paid, to the subscriber; who can always be found at his office in Charlotte. He will, however, be at the next Superior Courts of Cabarrus and Lincoln. JOHN H. WHEELER,

Atto. at Law.

Charlotte, Feb. 15, 1842. 50...f

☞ The Lincoln Republican will please copy 3 weeks.

The Bankrupt Law!

HAVING taken considerable pains to acquaint myself with the provisions of the Bankrupt Law, lately passed by Congress, I hereby tender my services to such as may wish to avail themselves of its benefit. I shall attend the United States Court of this District, and if necessary, the Circuit Court also. Persons wishing to avail themselves of my services, can see me on the approaching Sixth Circuit of the Superior Court: and afterwards, I shall be found in my office in Salisbury.

H. C. JONES.

N. B. I take this occasion to correct a prevailing error concerning this Law:—many persons, I find, suppose that no one, except such as owe to the amount of Five Hundred Dollars can claim its benefit. This is a mistake, for it embraces "all persons" owing debts who are unable to "meet them," no matter how small the amount. H. C. J.

Salisbury, Feb. 1, 1842. 50...3t

Executors' Sale.

THE Subscribers, as Executors of the last will and testament of the late James McCulloch, will expose to public sale, *on Tuesday* the 15th of March next, the following property belonging to said Estate, to wit:

A STOCK OF

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep;

HOUSEH'LD & KITCHEN FURNITURE;

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS;

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

CORN

And other kinds of GRAIN—and also Roughness;

ABOUT TWENTY BALES OF

COTTON;

One Plantation Wagon and Gearing;

A fine Carriage and Harness;

A Set of Blacksmith's Tools;

A COTTON GIN,

(With the Gearing;)

SIX VERY LIKELY YOUNG

NEGROES,

And a quantity of other property not here named.

TERMS OF SALE—Nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

JOHN WALKER,
WM. ROSS,
JOHN PARKS, } Executors.

Feb. 22, 1842.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate of the late James McCulloch, must present them according to law, or their payment will be barred; and those owing the same must make early settlements, as the affairs of the Estate must be closed. THE EXECUTORS.

POETRY.

HAPPINESS.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

One morning in the month of May,
I wandered o'er the hill;
Though nature all around was gay
My heart was heavy still.

Can God, I thought, the just, the great,
These meaner creatures bless,
And yet deny to man's estate
The boon of happiness?

Tell me ye woods, ye smiling plains,
Ye blessed birds around,
In which of nature's wide domains
Can bliss for man be found?

The birds wild carroled over head,
The breeze around me blew,
And nature's awful chorus said—
No bliss for man she knew.

I questioned love, whose early ray,
So rosy bright appears,
And heard the timid genius say,
His light was dimmed by tears.

I questioned friendship: Friendship sighed,
And thus her answer gave—
The few whom fortune never tried
Were withered in the grave!

I asked if vice could bliss bestow?
Vice boasted loud and well,
But fading from her withered brow,
The borrowed roses fell.

I sought of feeling, if her skill
Could soothe the wounded breast;
And found her mourning, faint and still
For other's woes distressed!

I questioned virtue: virtue sighed,
No boon could she dispense—
Nor virtue was her name, she cried,
But humble penitence.

I questioned death—the grisly shade
Relaxed his brow severe—
And "I am happiness," he said,
"If Virtue guides thee here."

MODERN DEFINITIONS,

Not found in any of the Ancient Dictionaries.

Hard Times.—Sitting on a cold grind-stone, and reading the President's Message.

Love.—A little world within itself, intimately connected with shovel and tongs.

Progress of Time.—A pedlar going through the land with wooden clocks.

A Working Man.—A loafer filled with new made beer.

Politician.—A fellow that culls all his knowledge from borrowed newspapers.

Rigid Justice.—A Juror on a murder case fast asleep.

Friend.—One who takes your money and then turns you out of doors.

Poetry.—A bottle of ink thrown at a sheet of paper.

Patriot.—A man who has neither property nor reputation to lose.

*Honesty....*Obsolete; a term formerly used in the case of a man who had paid for his newspaper and the coat on his back.

*Independence.....*Owing fifty thousand dollars, which you never intend to pay.

*Livery Stable....*A place where you can pay a five dollar bill for the privilege of being upset.

*Lovely Woman....*An article manufactured by milliners....

"Who wants but little here below,
And wants that little for a show."

*Otium cum Dignitate....*Living at the expense of the public, at the State Hotel, Sing Sing.

*Termination of War....*Driving the enemy out of one hammock into another, capturing an old negro and seriously wounding a squaw.

*Dandy....*A *thing* in pantaloons, with a body and two arms....a head without brains....tight boots ....a cane....a white handkerchief...two broaches, and a ring on his little finger.

*Coquette....*A young lady with more beauty than sense....more accomplishments than learning....more charms of person than graces of mind; more admirers than friends; more fools than wise men for attendants.

*Credit....*A wise provision by which Constables get a living.

*Benevolence....*To take a dollar out of one pocket, and put it into the other.

*Newspaper Patron.....*A fellow who subscribes for a paper and stops it in a few months without paying up.

*Umbrella....*An article you may borrow or steal, as you see fit.

*Affection....*To sing under a lady's window three hours by moon light.

*Flattery....*Physic that makes every body sick but those who swallow it.

*Interesting....*A horrible murder or execution.

A novel case of difficulty.—We are informed of a novel case which has recently transpired in Washington county, in this State. Some years ago a man and woman were married, and continued to reside together as man and wife. Recently they discovered that the person before whom the ceremony was performed was not authorised by law to tie the marriage knot, and that their marriage was a nullity. When this discovery was made, the woman insisted upon having the ceremony gone over again before a legally constituted officer, but the husband refused: subsequently the husband having reflected that the principal part of the property which he held had been derived from his wife, changed his resolution and became desirous to have the knot legally tied; but at this period the woman had altered her purposes, and therefore refused. Following up her resolution to remain free, she evicted the husband from his possession of the property, and our informant says that the last he heard of the case, was the application of the husband to a Justice of the peace for some process to restore him to what he had once supposed to be his own. Can any of the St. Louis lawyers find out a suitable process for the exigency of the disappointed husband.—*St. Louis Republican.*

From the Ohio Statesman.

EPIGRAM ON SINNERS AND BANKERS.

"Repent! repent!" the preacher cries,
"Or else you'll die in sorrow,"
"I can't to-day," the sinner sighs,
"I'll think of it to-morrow!"

"Resume!" the people say "resume."
"*More* time!" the banks reply.
"No further time shall you consume,
Repent and pay or—DIE!"

NEW STORE.

R. C. CARSON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is now receiving and opening in the Town of CHARLOTTE, in the house formerly occupied by Alexander & Brothers, a handsome and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Purchased in New York and Philaphia, at the lowest cash prices.

Those who wish to purchase for CASH, would do well to call and examine his Stock, as he flatters himself that he can offer inducements, in point of quality and prices, equal to any house in the village.

His Assortment consists, in part, of the following articles:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels, Merinoes, Mouselin de Lanes, Bombazines, Prints, Black and Colored Silks, Silk Velvet, Satins, Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edging, Silk and Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Silk and Cotton Hose, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Brown and Bleached Domestics, Bed Ticking, Apron Check, Cotton Yarn, &c., &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes,

Ladies' Straw & Florence Bonnets—New style Getl'men's Hats,

SADDLERY,

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

☞ And almost every article usually kept in a back country Store. R. C. CARSON.

N. B. Having made arrangements with an Agent in Charleston to furnish him with GROCERIES every few weeks, those who wish to supply themselves with Sugar and Coffee at low prices for cash, would do well to call. R. C. C.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1842. 46...3m

Notice to Contractors.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed at the last October term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Mecklenburg, will receive Sealed Proposals for building

A COURT-HOUSE

in the Town of Charlotte, till the 25th day of February next. The building to be fifty-six feet by forty-two—two stories high;—to be based on granite rock, two feet below the surface, and two feet above. The walls to be of good brick, well burnt. The basement story to have a passage ten feet wide through the centre of the entire building; each side of which, to be divided into three offices. The second story to be fourteen feet in the pitch; to be divided into a Court Room, and two Jury Rooms, with a stand for the Sheriff. It is desirable that the house should be built and arranged according to the most modern and improved style. The proposals must embrace the plan, specification and estimates of cost. The Commissioners to be at liberty to suggest such alterations as they may think proper, and vary the estimates accordingly. The building to be fire-proof. Applicants should address their communications to the Chairman of the Committee at Charlotte, post paid. The Committee will decide within ten days after the time above specified, and would wish all applicants present.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.
BENJAMIN MORROW,
WILLIAM NEAL,
W. D. WINCHESTER,
JOHN POTTS,
T. L. HUTCHISON,
JOHN IRWIN. } Committee.

Charlotte, Jan. 18, 1842. 45....6t

☞ The Raleigh Standard is requested to give the above notice three insertions, and forward the account.

Law Notice.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in offering his professional services to the citizens of Western North Carolina, and solicits their friendly patronage in the practice of Law and Equity, in the following Courts, viz: Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Iredell, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Rutherford, and Cleveland. He further assures the public, that his whole time will hereafter be devoted exclusively to the profession of Law, and that a strict attention to his client's interests shall be given, and a regular attendance in the above Courts may be confidently expected. Those who have hitherto confided their interests to his keeping, will please accept this as a tender of his highest regard and best thanks for their disinterested friendship. His office and residence is in Lincolnton, where he will be pleased to receive any communications addressed to him, in his professional line of business.

BALIS M. EDNEY.

January 28, 1842. 48...F

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash*.

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

NOTICE!—I caution the public against trading for a promissory note given by myself to William Tilson, of Virginia. Said note will be due the 1st day of November, 1842; but as the property for which it was given has proved to be unsound, I do not intend to pay it unless compelled by law to do so.

WM. COOPER.

Mecklenburg Co., Feb. 1, 1842. 47...3w

Temperance Notice.

THE public are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN F. CAREY, a Delegate of the Washington Temperance Society of Baltimore, will commence a series of public addresses on the subject of Temperance, at Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 3rd Monday of February, [instant,] it being Superior Court week.

Mr. Carey has been for some time "going to and fro and up and down on the earth," laboring in that good cause. According to the opinions of some, he has been *turning the world upside down*, and according to the opinions of others, he has been turning the world *right side up*. The public are invited to attend to hear and judge for themselves.

The members of the Cabarrus Temperance Society and Auxilaries are repectfully requested to attend.

JOHN PHIFER.

February 1, 1842. 47...tm

Charlotte Journal is requested to copy.

DRY GOODS

CROCKERY

☞ Cheap Goods, ☜

For the Cash only!

ALL persons that wish to buy Goods cheap, will find it to their interest to call on the subscriber before purchasing, as I am determined to sell as low as any Cash or Credit Store in town.

H. B. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, Jan. 11, 1842. 44....tf

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber, must pay up.

COTTON, AND Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

Coach Making.

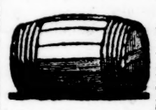
THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail.—All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

SPLENDID STOCK OF

GROCERIES!



THE Subscriber would beg leave to inform his old friends and customers, that he is now receiving and has on hand, at his former stand, one door above Major Smith's Hotel, a superb stock of

GROCERIES,

Comprising every article kept at such establishments in the interior country. His supply of CORDIALS, WINES, LIQUORS, &c., embraces every variety, and all of the choicest qualities. He also has Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Fish, Sugar, and, in fact, every thing to tickle the fancy and please the taste. Call and see, and taste, and judge.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

Charlotte, February 1, 1842.

☞ Those who owe me debts due previous to the 1st January, 1842, are once more, *and for the last time*, requested to make payment. Those who do not comply with this notice pretty shortly, must not complain if they have to pay cost.

JOHN O'FARRELL.

February 1, 1842. 47...F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN
VS.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN. } Petition for Divorce.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State. J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

Look Sharp!

THE Notes given at the first two sales of the property of the Estate of Wm. Cook, deceased, are now due, and the debts against the same are pressing upon the Administrator; therefore, all persons indebted in any way to the estate of said Cook, who do not make settlement before or during the week of February Court, will have to settle with an officer to a certainty. I hope this will be taken as sufficient notice, and wish to hear no complaints.

BENJ. MORROW, Admr.

Charlotte, Feb. 8, 1842. 48...tc

AN intelligent, active youth, from 12 to 16 years of age, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing business at this Office, if application is made at an early day.

Jeffersonian Office,
Charlotte, Feb. 1, 1842.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscriber resspectfully tenders his thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage he has received since he commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, he now has no hesitation in saying that he is fully prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. All work done in his Establishmen will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. He has just received his

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

His Shop will be found in the South-East wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

☞ *A liberal discount made to cash customers.*

ALEXANDER BETHUNE.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

ENGLISH And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22
Stenography, to any Student dtsiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.	

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

Real Estate, Goldmines, &c.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams vs William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner LOT and Improvements,

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots in the Town of Charlotte.

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw-Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; an interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract,—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec'd, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON,
Admr. of W. Morrison, decd. } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, } W. Davidson.
JAMES W. OSBORNE,
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of Jas. H. Blake.

December 14, 1841.

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

Postponement!

THE Sale of the residue of the above property, consisting of about

TWENTY LIKELY NEGROES,

And most of the other articles advertised, is postponed to the *Fourth Monday in this month*, being the week of Mecklenburg Superior Court; at which time it will be sold at the Courthouse in Charlotte.

THE TRUSTEES.

February 1, 1842. 47...ts

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Notes of Hand and Land Deeds; also Clerks' and Sheriffs' Blanks, for Sale at this Office.

☞ Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December28, 1841. 42...F

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance.* [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

†It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

‡"A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

THE CULTIVATOR.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS

THE CULTIVATOR, (a consolidation of Buel's Cultivator and the Genesee Farmer,) a monthly periodical, designed "to Improve the Mind and the Soil," and "to Elevate the Standing and Character of the Cultivators of the American Soil." WILLIS GAYLORD and LUTHER TUCKER, Editors. Published at Albany, (N. Y.) by Luther Tucker, Proprietor, at One Dollar per annum—Six Copies for Five Dollars—20 per cent. commission on twenty-five or more subscribers—25 per cent. on one hundred or more. All subscribers to commence with a volume. All payments to be made free of postage. ☞ The paper can be furnished from its commencement—Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4 at 50 cents each; and Vols. 5, 6, 7, and 8, at $1,00 each.

The publisher of the Cultivator has the pleasure of presentig to the friends of the Agriculture in the United States, the prospectus of a new volume (the 9th, commencing January 1, 1842,) of that periodical. This paper is so well known in every part of the country, as to render a recapitulation of its objects and contents, generally, unnecessary. The range and variety of its articles—its list of contributors, (embracing the most distinguished agriculturists in every section of the Union,) unrivalled in numbers as well as in scientific and practical skill—the superiority of its mechanical execution, and the unequalled number, rich variety and superior beauty of its illustrations, embracing in the last two volumes about

Two Hundred Engravings,

representing the improved breeds of

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Buildings, Implements, &c.,

and on every subject connected with agriculture, have contributed to render it a favorite with all classes interested in the cultivation of the soil, and given it a circulation hitherto unknown among the agricultural periodicals of the country—amounting to about

Twenty-Two Thousand!

Grateful for the evry favorable consideration the work has received and the extensive patronage awarded, the publisher would state that NO EFFORTS OR EXPENSE will be spared to give *new* and *increased* interest to the volume for 1842 It is intended to devote a larger portion of the work, (at least *one page* monthly,) to the subjects of GARDENING and the ORCHARD; and to enlarge the department devoted to DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY, and to the DISEASES OF ANIMALS, so as to render them as useful as possible to *all classes of our citizens.* To accomplish this, arrangements have been made as will place within our reach all European periodicals and publications important in agricultual and veterinary matters, and they will be made available in such a manner, as, in every respect, to render the Cultivator worthy the patronage it has received, and make it, all things considered, the

CHEAPEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER ever published in this or any other country.

Post-masters and all those kind friends who have heretofore with so much liberality and patriotism, as well as those who wish to "elevate the standing and character of the cultivators of the American Soil," are respectfully invited to use their influence in promoting its circulation by acting as agents in their respective neighborhoods.

Any gentleman wishing to obtain the Cultivator, has only to hand his dollar to the Postmaster of his neighborhood, who will forward it to the publisher free of expense.

LUTHER TUCKER,
Albany, December, 1841. Publisher of the Cultivator.